

LAWS OF OHIO

(BY AUTHORITY.)

No. 29.] AN ACT

To provide for the organization of the General Assembly.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That immediately previous to any regular, adjourned, or special session of the General Assembly, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause the Hall in which the Senate and House of Representatives are expected to hold their session, to be prepared for that purpose.

Sec. 2. That the certificate of election, from the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of the proper county, shall be held and considered as prima facie evidence of the right to membership of the person certified therein to be elected for all purposes of organization of either branch of the General Assembly.

Sec. 3. That at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., on the day appointed for the convening of any regular session of the General Assembly the President of the Senate or in case of his absence or inability, then the oldest member present shall take the chair and call the members elect to order, and shall appoint from the members a Clerk pro tem; the President or chairman, shall then call over the Senators Districts in order, and as the same are called the persons claiming to be members shall present their certificates and take oath of affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and the State of Ohio, and also an oath of office, which may be administered by the President of the Senate, or by any person authorized to administer oaths.

Sec. 4. That after the members elect shall have taken the oath of office or affirmation aforesaid. If there shall be a quorum present the Senate shall proceed to the election of a Clerk, and a first and second assistant; a Sergeant-at-arms, a first and second assistant, and the election shall be in the order as above stated in this section, and shall be by a viva voce vote.

Sec. 5. The Clerks and Sergeants-at-arms shall hold their office for and during the session at which they are elected, but may be discharged by a resolution of the Senate; the Clerks and Sergeants-at-arms shall control and direct the assistants in their respective departments.

Sec. 6. At the same time that is provided for the Senate being called to order, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, and in case of his absence or inability, then the Auditor of State, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to call the persons elect to the Senate, and to call the persons elect to the House of Representatives, in alphabetical order, and as the counties of members elect are called, they shall present their certificates, and take an oath of affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of Ohio, and also an oath of office.

Sec. 7. So soon as all the members elect present shall have taken the oath or affirmation aforesaid, if there shall be a quorum, they shall proceed to the election of a Speaker, a Clerk and two assistants, a Sergeant-at-arms and two assistants; and no additional officers shall be elected or appointed in either branch of the General Assembly during the first two weeks of the session, and none after that time unless upon application of either the Clerk or Sergeant-at-arms, in which they shall state the additional number they deem necessary, and if either branch shall pass a resolution that such additional Clerk or Clerks, Sergeant-at-arms are necessary, then such branch, passing such resolution, may proceed to the election of such additional Clerk or Clerks, Sergeant-at-arms or Sergeant-at-arms.

Sec. 8. That the Clerk and Sergeant-at-arms shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and State of Ohio, and that they will faithfully and diligently discharge the duties required of them in their respective offices.

Sec. 9. That the Clerk and Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives shall hold their office for the said term, and be removable in like manner as is provided for the same officers, in the Senate.

Sec. 10. The President of the Senate shall appoint three messenger boys, and the Speaker of the House five, who shall serve during the session of the General Assembly, unless sooner discharged for cause.

Sec. 11. That in all elections for officers of either branch of the General Assembly, a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary to a choice. But in case no choice shall have been made, on or before the tenth vote, then after that the persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected.

Sec. 12. That whenever at the commencement of, or during a regular adjourned or called session of the General Assembly, upon a call of either House it shall be found that no quorum of members shall be found absent upon any such call, the members present shall be authorized to direct the Sergeant-at-arms, or if there shall be no Sergeant-at-arms of such House, then any other person, to compel the attendance of any or all absentees; provided that if the House refuse to excuse such absentees, he shall not be entitled to any per diem during such absence, and shall be liable for the expenses incurred in procuring his attendance, all of which shall be deducted out of the certificate for the compensation of such member.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Rep's.

WILLIAM MEDILL,
Speaker of the Senate.

February 9, 1853.

No. 30.] AN ACT

To regulate Railroad Mortgages.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in all cases where any railroad company organized, or hereafter to be organized, under any law of this State, or owning any real and personal estate therein, which has by virtue of any special provisions in its charter, of the act "regulating railroads," passed February 11, 1848, or of the act "to provide for the creation and regulation of incorporated companies in the State of Ohio," passed May 1, 1852, authority borrow money, and to secure the payment thereof, to pledge the property and income of such company, every such company may execute a deed of mortgage, or other instrument in writing, for the purpose of securing the payment of the loan of money so made, or the notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness that may be issued by said company, and that such mortgage may include the personal as well as the real property of said company.

Sec. 2. That in all cases where a mortgage has been or may hereafter be executed upon any portion of the personal and real property of any railroad company within this State by

the proper officers of the same, to secure the payment of any loans of money, or advances of materials or labor made to said company, it shall be held to be a sufficient record of the same, to have the same recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, in each of the counties in which said real or personal property may be situated or employed, and said mortgage so recorded, shall be held to be a good and substantial lien from the date of the record of the same, in each county where the same is recorded, as well upon the personal, as the real property of said company.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Rep's.

WILLIAM MEDILL,
President of the Senate.

February 9, 1853.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Sandusky County, Ohio.

I certify that the foregoing laws are truly copied from those furnished this office by the Secretary of State.

HORACE E. CLARK,
County Auditor.

The Silver Coinage.

The House of Representatives recently passed the bill, which passed the Senate at the last session, amendatory of the existing laws regulating the coinage of the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half dime, and providing for the coinage of three-dollar gold pieces. The bill received no amendment in the House, and therefore requires only the signature of the President to become a law.

As the subject possesses general interest, we insert the provisions of the bill at length, as follows:

Sec. 1. That from and after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the weight of the half dollar or piece of fifty cents shall be one hundred and ninety-two grains, and the quarter dollar, dime, and half dime shall be, respectively, one-half, one-fifth, and one-tenth of the weight of said half dollar.

Sec. 2. That the silver coins issued in conformity with the above section shall be legal tenders in payment of debts for all sums not exceeding five dollars.

Sec. 3. That, in order to procure bullion for the requisite coinage of the subdivision of the dollar authorized by this act, the Treasurer of the Mint shall, with the approval of the Director, purchase such bullion with the bullion fund of the Mint. He shall charge himself with the gain arising from the coinage of such bullion into coins of a nominal value exceeding the intrinsic value thereof, and shall be credited with the difference between such intrinsic value and the price paid for said bullion, and with the expense of distributing said coins as hereinafter provided. The balances to his credit, or the profit of said coinage, shall be, from time to time, on a warrant of the Director of the mint, transferred to the account of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 4. That such coins shall be paid out at the mint, in exchange for gold coins at par, in sums not less than one hundred dollars; and it shall be lawful also, to transmit parcels of the same from time to time, to the assistant treasurers, depositaries, and other officers of the United States, under general regulations, proposed by the Director of the Mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, however, That the amount coined into quarter dollars, dimes, and half dimes shall be regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 5. That no gold coins into the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half dime shall hereafter be received, other than those made by the Treasurer of the Mint, as herein authorized, and upon account of the United States.

Sec. 6. That, at the option of the depositor, gold or silver may be cast into bars or ingots of either pure metal or of standard fineness, as the owner may prefer, with a stamp upon the same designating its weight and fineness; but no piece, of either gold or silver, shall be cast into bars or ingots of a less weight than ten ounces, except pieces of one ounce, of two ounces, of three ounces, and of five ounces, all of which pieces of less weight than ten ounces shall be of the standard fineness, with their weight and fineness stamped upon them; but in cases when the gold and silver deposited be coined or cast into bars or ingots, there shall be a charge to the depositor, in addition to the charge now made for refining or parting the metals, of one-half of one percent. The money arising from this charge of one-half per cent, shall be charged to the Treasurer of the mint, and from time to time, on warrant of the Director of the Mint, shall be transferred into the Treasury of the United States: Provided, however, That nothing contained in this section shall be considered as applying to the half dollar, the dime and half dime.

Sec. 7. That from time to time there shall be struck and coined at the Mint of the United States, and the branches thereof, conformably in all respects to law and conformity in all respects to the standard of gold coins now established by law, a coin of gold of the value of three dollars, or units, and all the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of gold dollars and double eagles," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, shall be applied to the coin hereinafter authorized, so far as the same may be applicable; but the advice and shape of the three-dollar piece shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 8. That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of June next.—G. S. Journal.

Congress.

This body will of course adjourn on the 4th of next month. One important law has passed, at this session, and that is, to issue silver change, depreciated in value so as to prevent it being exported. Our coin is worth more in foreign countries than its current value here—and the consequence has been, that it has been bought up at a premium, and sent out of the country. Change has consequently become so scarce as to make it almost impossible to transact business, and in some quarters there was serious talk of issuing ship-plasters. The law provides for issuing a \$3 gold piece, and 50, 25, 10, and 5 cent pieces, of silver. Of course the metal will contain more copper than has heretofore been used in their manufacture.

We suppose this will be the only bill of any special importance that will pass the present Congress. Of course they will pass the bill to provide for their own pay, and to keep government moving. But the settlement of the question of what shall be done with the public lands—whether an equitable mode of distribution is to be adopted, or whether they are to be given in parcels to railroad companies, in the States where the lands are situated, and not to companies in other States—this great question, which is

beginning to create much jealousy in many of the States, & calls loudly for a speedy equitable adjustment, seems to claim but little of the attention of Congress. It is true that many millions of acres have been given to various railroad companies—but that only makes it more important that the whole question should speedily be settled.

To, too, in reference to the question of the railroad to the Pacific. This great work, which is both a civil and commercial necessity, dlags along in Congress, when a single year's delay may be millions of loss to the people of the United States. Companies are organized, and ask Congress to grant them and to aid in making this road. But there lingers to be constitutional scruples in the minds of some, as to giving that aid. If it is constitutional to grant land to companies to make roads in several of the States, as has already been done—how can it be unconstitutional to grant bond to companies to make roads through the Territories of the United States? But these great—these vitally important measures are neglected, and the time of Congress spent on filibuster and manifest destiny speeches.

Unless the people of the United States call their servants in Congress, and in the States, to a more rigid accountability, we think there is great danger that our institutions will be brought into contempt. It can not be that the race of true patriots is extinct. There are as good men and true in the country now, as there ever was.—The great difficulty, we apprehend is to be found in the fact, that there are a set of men all over our country, who make politics a trade—whose whole ambition is to be in office—and so that they accomplish that object, care nothing about the fact that it is their duty to render to the country an equivalent for the money they draw from the treasury.

The remedy of these evils is in the hands of the people. Let them look around and select such as have real sympathy with the masses, and who would industriously strive to advance such measures as would tend to the general good of the whole people. Such men we are confident, could be found. Let the people select it before it is too late.

From the New York Evening Post.

Foreign Items.

The women of France have always played a part in her crisis; Josephine tempered the energy of Bonaparte, and the Queen of Louis Philippe threw a refined and religious air over his mean and sordid sway.

Some seals have been brought to England by an Australian steamer. They recognize the persons who were kind to them on their voyage, and would even answer the call of their master.

Victor Cousin has published a very interesting historical work, called *Jouissance de Madame de Longueville*.

The etiquette of the court of the Emperor has caused an enormous demand for elegant and expensive dresses, both for ladies and gentlemen.

Paper money is about to be withdrawn from circulation in Rome.

Military preparations are making with activity in the War department in Vienna.

The English merchants are chartering Dutch and French ships for Australia.

The temperature of Macao, in January and February, is rarely lower than sixty degrees.

Some English writer suggests that the people of Great Britain should all wear blue, in honor of the Duke of Wellington, it having been his favorite color. Some one suggests that the gentleman who proposes this must be operating in indigo.

Fanny Kemble is about to return to the U. States.

Mr. Norton has invented a machine, that he calls an Indicator of Numbers and Distances, and which is approved by the London Society of Arts. It will tell the number of persons passing through a door, or travelling in an omnibus, and in this case the distance passed over also. It is easily adjusted, and is pronounced to be infallible in its results. Our omnibus proprietors will no doubt look into this matter forthwith.

A new work, by W. McCann, Esq., is out, called "Two Thousand Miles Ride in the Argentine Republic."

The number of emigrants who sailed during the last year from various ports of Great Britain, was 1,000 per day.

A German gentleman, Mr. Vogel, is about to proceed to Western Africa, to join the expedition of Dr. Barth and Overweg, as botanist and astronomer.

THE JOURNAL:

FREMONT, OHIO.

I. W. BOOTH Editor.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1853.

WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
NELSON BARRERE,
of Highland.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
ISAAC J. ALLEN,
of Richmond.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
HENRY BRACHMAN,
of Hamilton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
NELSON H. VAN VORHES,
of Athens.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WILLIAM H. GIBSON,
of Seneca.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
FRANKLIN T. BACKUS,
of Cuyahoga.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN WADDLE,
of Coshocton.

MAN.

Man is neither an angel nor a devil, though we see him sometimes approximating to the former and sometimes to the latter. What man would have been had he not effaced from his soul the beautiful moral image of his Maker—had he not obeyed the injunctions of his Creator and not eaten of the fatal fruit of Eden—we say what man would have been, and would be at this moment, had he remained in his primitive state of innocence, we can have but faint conceptions. And on the other hand, had man been left in the miserable condition into which he had voluntarily plunged himself, is quite as difficult to conceive. Man in his present state, is a compound of purity and impurity, of evil and good. In his disinterested and lofty aspirations, he appears as an angel of light—in his degraded selfishness, a fiend of darkness. Engaged in the investigation and development of great, sublime and beautiful truths—in the solution of the intricate and grand problems of the Universe—rising through the magnificence of Nature, up to Nature's Eternal and Infinite Source, with a heart glowing with admiration and a pure love for all "His glorious works and ways"—then it is that he appears in the immaculate image of the unoriginated Spirit that gave him birth. Employed in "treasons, stratagems and spoils"—in soiling, marring, defacing and crushing to dust, all that is excellent and beautiful—betraying and butchering his fellow men—then it is that he assumes the haggard, distorted and loathsome image of the great "father of lies." Every soul of our race bears the image either of the one or the other. No one can "serve God and Mammon." No one can love virtue and vice at the same time, any more than two material bodies can occupy the same space at the same time—than light and darkness can exist together.—Every one is forced by the laws of his being to advance—there is no standing still. And as there are but two ways in which man can and must travel, the broad road or the narrow path, he is either running down to degradation and wretchedness, or struggling up to honor and happiness.

Man to develop all the susceptibilities of his nature, and stand but a "little lower than the angels," must:—

1st. Cultivate a manly and self-reliant—And to this end, he must bear in mind, that man, with all his perverted and selfish propensities, is still the noblest work of God, on earth.

And what is man? A mere vegetative existence—a perishing animal—a soulless entity? Or rather, an intellectual, moral, spiritual and immortal being? The heavens and their innumerable hosts—earth, air and sea, with their countless tenantry, shall obey the solemn mandate, "Pass ye away." The sun shall rise for the last time, and go down in endless night—the light of the moon and of the stars shall go out and shine no more forever—all, all we see must cease to exist but man himself:—

"He will flourish in immortal youth
Unhurt, amid the wreck of matter,
And the crush of worlds."

Indeed, to create, develop, mature, and perfect man, is but the ultimate end—the final cause of this mundane system. Hence, it is not man's imperative duty, as well as his highest honor and glory to maintain that elevation and dignity for which he was created—lord of creation?

2d. Man must be industrious. There never was, and there never can be, a man worthy of the name man, without industry. For proof, we have only to refer to men of eminence of every age, and of every country of the world. There is not a solitary example, in the annals of time, of a man's becoming distinguished, in anything, without great and continued labor.

3d. He should study the lives and writings of those of his race who have distinguished themselves for knowledge, wisdom and nobleness of character. In a great degree this made Franklin the printer, the world-renowned Dr. Franklin the philosopher—the only true philosopher America has ever produced. Though he never attended college a day, nor knew anything about the ancient classics, yet by the careful study of the writings of Addison, he became one of the finest writers who has ever written in the English language. Who does not feel himself a wiser and better man for having read the lives of such men as Wash-

ington and Franklin? Who does not rise from the perusal of the lives and writings of men eminent for virtue and wisdom without new and strong resolutions to be like them?

4th. But the Book of Revelation and the Book of Nature, are the great educators of man. These are the only original books written in his knowledge. All other books are extracts from these two. Man never wrote an original work, and he never can, until he shall have the power given him to originate ideas. He who reads, understands, and follows the teachings of these great Books, whose author is God, re-appears in the beautiful and sublime image of Adam in Eden before his fall—is prepared for the highest and purest enjoyment on earth below, and fitted for the society of his native Heaven above.

A Teachers' Institute.

Teachers of Sandusky County, what on earth have you been about? It is now March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and there has never been a Teachers' Institute held within the limits of the county! Just think of it—the teachers of the enterprising and flourishing county of Sandusky, one quarter of a century behind the age! Gentlemen, here have you been, in "Sleepy Hollow" or have you been fishing and hunting wild-cats, instead of keeping up with the progress of the county and country?

But we know there are some wide-awake teachers in Sandusky county, who are intelligent, whole-souled men; and who feel mortified to see how far many of the teachers of this county are behind the teachers of other counties adjoining. These men are bound to wait no longer on the sleepy-heads, but go ahead and hold a Teachers' Institute some time during next spring.

The time of holding it will soon be determined, and be announced through the papers. All the worthy teachers in the county will be on hands, of course, if not absolutely prevented by sickness or some indispensable business. Those teachers who will not attend, because they are too shamefully lazy, or for fear they might spend a few coppers they might wish to lay out for ginger-bread while attending some monkey show, we would in all kindness advise to go home to their mamas. It is immensely dangerous for such chaps to be out, for the great Locomotive of Improvement will surely run over them, and bury them so deep in the rubbish of the past, that they will never be heard of again.

Rail Road Meeting.

There will be a Rail Road Meeting at the Court House, in Fremont, this evening, at half past six o'clock. A general attendance is requested.

Come out gentlemen, and let us have a large and spirited meeting. It is a meeting at which, every citizen who feels an interest in the prosperity of our town and country, should be present. Let every one put his "shoulders to the wheel"—let all work and we will soon take that position as a town and county, which is our privilege and interest to take among our prosperous neighbors. Come gentlemen, this is no time to stand still—now is the time to strike. We cannot wait—we must not—or our neighbors will run away with all our privileges and advantages. If we all take hold and push together now, we are safe; if we don't, much of our prosperity must inevitably be lost. There are projects in agitation, and which will be carried out, if we wait for improvements to come to us, as the drunk man did for his bed, and will cut us off from the improvement of many of our advantages entirely and forever.

As there will be speeches made by gentlemen who know all about the affairs and prospects of the road, it will afford our citizens an excellent opportunity to get "posted up." So come, let us all turn out and see what we can do for ourselves in the business of Rail Roads.

The March number of Graham's Magazine has just been received. It bears, as usual, the characteristics of one of the very best publications of the kind, in our, or any other country. The British Slave System, commencing on page 351, we have read with deep interest. Every unprejudiced man and woman must see clearly, that Graham has spoken the truth—and truth—in the article abovementioned.—Strange it is, and no less humiliating, that we have so many, born in this "Land of the Free," who ought to be proud of the country that gave them birth, who will yet, for "filthy lucre," court the favors of the enemies of our country, by endeavoring to disgrace it, in a most unchristian, unfair, and shameful manner.

Those Sons and Daughters of Liberty (?) who wish to prove to us that they are sincere in what they say, have an excellent opportunity given them, by Mr. Graham, in the following proposal:

Com! whilst we are in the humor, we will give you a chance. We will pay into the hands of Charles S. Baker, Esq. President of the Girard Bank, the sum of one thousand dollars to be devoted to the founding of a College in the county of Philadelphia, for the education of free black youth of superior promise: provided, three hundred out of so many thousand abolitionists, who are to be taken from Graham will each subscribe the same amount, and pay, for the same purpose the cash into the hands of the gentleman named.

"FRIENDS OF THE BLACK MAN!" Face the music!

We have received quite a number of communications for the Journal; some of which we will publish, and some of which we will not publish. We will not positively, publish any communication, whether good or bad, unless the real name of the writer be known to the editor.

Swiss Bell Ringers.

Will give a concert in Fremont, at the Buckeye Hall, on next Tuesday evening. To those who wish to hear something worth hearing, we would say, don't fail to attend. We had the pleasure of hearing them once, and we can say of a truth, we heard and saw much more than we expected. They do even more than they advertise to do. They will be here on Tuesday evening only.

We return our thanks to Hons. S. P. Chase, Fred. Greene, I. Knapp and J. B. Steadman, for many and valuable documents we have received. Our thanks are especially due Hon. I. Knapp for a very large package containing the New Code.

We observe several blunders in our poetry of this week which were seen too late to be corrected. It is badly punctuated, for the reason we run short of brevier commas before the piece was half set up.

AINSWORTH'S LAST AND BEST.

RUTH GARNETT.

This Romance of Court Intrigue, is one of the most interesting works of the kind, we have ever read. It is written in a simple, beautiful and chaste style. It is devoid of all that could give offence to the most fastidious. There are many beautiful passages in the work; such as the following:

"Neither sin nor sorrow are tenants of the grave—Dis Honor comes not there; and the bosom that hath never lost the purity of its innocence, or that hath been once purified by the tears of penitence, may be laid there in, and hath gained forever the haven of its rest and safety."

Ellen buried her face in the corner, while Hubert, in faltering accents, spoke those words of hope and promise that point to a blessed re-union beyond the stars. The physician approached and knelt also. Ruth once more unclosed her eyes, fixed them on her brother, and her lips moved as though following him in his earnest prayer. He saw a perceptible change come over her countenance, and the dull film was gathering in her once brilliant eyes. She spoke too, some rambling words, of which all that could be understood was, "the king is wounded!" But her reason once more returned; she again pressed the hand of her friend and brother, and then commended to their love and care "Poor uncle Garnett." Clasp her hands in the attitude of prayer, and bidding them "be at peace," her vision closed, and though for some hours afterwards she continued to breathe, she never spoke again.

The grey light of dawn was breaking, and Ellen for a moment turned her heavy eyes towards the easement, recalling, as she did so, that "sure and certain hope"—that blessed morning which shall succeed the dull, chill night of the grave. At this moment a low exclamation from Hubert drew Ellen's attention; she looked at Ruth, and saw that the solemn, parting hour had come—that hour which no human power can arrest in its awful progress! There was no struggle, for death was not contended with as a cruel foe, but welcomed as a kindly friend. A moment one gentle sigh—and Ellen Godfrey felt that their tears were being shed for unconscious clay." We have neither time nor space, to give other, or more extended extracts. The whole book can be obtained at a very low price, of S. Buckland & Co.

A man traveling, one day saw a little tow-headed boy chopping wood by the road side, whom he addressed thus:

"Boy, can you tell me where this road runs to?"

"Boy—"No sir, I can't, for I never saw nor heard tell of its running any where, in my life."

"Man—"You little jockanapes you, don't you know any thing? Where does this road go to?"

"Boy—"Go to? Why it don't go at all; it stays here all the time."

Resolutions of the Whig Convention.

Whereas, This Convention representing the sentiments of the National Conservative party of the State of Ohio, taking notice of past events and guided by the light of experience and history, do now, as ever, affirm the principles of republican progress upon which the perpetuity of our free institutions and the hopes of struggling freedom against unallowable power everywhere depend; Therefore,

1. Resolved, That as a national party we stand by the great interests of the Union against factions at home and enemies abroad; and that we pledge ourselves to the constitution, to the promotion and protection of our national industry and the development of our national resources, by all legitimate constitutional means.

2. Resolved, That the prosperity of the people of Ohio, as an integral portion of the country, results from their own industry and national vigor, and constitutes no pretext or apology for wasteful and extravagant expenditures in the administration of the State government.

3. Resolved, That the party now dominant in this State have exhibited a reckless disregard of those principles of economy and integrity which ought to characterize the administration of our State affairs.

4. Resolved, That we pledge ourselves, and those we present as candidates for office, to a strict regard to popular rights, in all things pertaining to the stupendous interests of our gigantic and growing State; and that without obedience to minor considerations, we will adhere strictly to those great Republican principles which alone can perpetuate our liberties and our prosperity as a people.

5. Resolved, That the Locomotive party of Ohio, by the charges and admissions of its own members, on very late as well as upon former occasions is composed of elements so essentially antagonistic, held together by the cohesive power of public plunder, in a coalition whose existence is once a lien on consistency and a proof of the utterly mercenary motive of their organization.

6. Resolved, That the dominant party in its administration of the State Government for the last 3 years has given the most glaring evidence of its greediness for the emoluments of place and its contempt of the people's interests. Holding a working majority in both branches of our General Assembly so large as to render it completely independent of Whig obstruction, this party has increased four-fold the expenses of our State Government;—and while the constituency were smarting under taxes of the most onerous degree they have greatly increased our public burdens multiplied offices and augmented official salaries.

A Good Anecdote.

Many years ago there was in the eastern part of Massachusetts, a worthy old D. D. and although he was an eminently benevolent man and a good christian, yet it must be confessed, that he loved a good joke much better even than the most inveterate jokers. It was before church organs were much in use it so happened that the choir of the church had recently purchased a double bass viol. Not far from the church was a pasture, and in it a huge town bull. One hot Sabbath in the summer he got out of the pasture and came bellowing up the street. About the church there was plenty of untrodden grass, green and good and Mr. Bull stopped to try the quality, perchance to ascertain if its location had improved its flavor, at any rate reverend doctor was in the midst of his sermon, when—

"Boo-woo-woo, went the bull!"

The doctor paused, looked up at the singing seats, and with a grave face said:

"I would thank the musicians not to tune their instruments during service time, it annoys me very much."

The people started, and the minister went on.

"Boo-woo-woo" went the bull again, as he passed another green spot.

The parson paused again and addressed the choir:

"I really wish the singers would not tune their instruments while I am preaching, as I remarked before, it annoys me very much."

The people tittered for they knew as well as any one what the real state of the case was. The minister went on again, with his discourse but he had not proceeded far, before another "Boo-woo" came from Mr. Bull.

The parson paused once more, and again exclaimed:

"I have twice already requested the musicians in the gallery not to tune their instruments during sermon-time. I now particularly request Mr. Lavefor that he will not tune his double bass viol while I am preaching."

This was too much. Lavefor got up too much agitated at the thought of speaking out in church and stammered out:

"It isn't me, parson B.—it's that d—d town bull!"

[N. H. Telegraph.]

Arrival of the Pacific—Three Days Later from Europe.

New York, February 21.

The steamer Pacific arrived at her wharf this morning at 2 1/2 o'clock, bringing dates from Liverpool of the 9th inst., and 32 passengers. The steamer Arabia arrived out at 20 minutes past 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th.

GENERAL NEWS.

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